RELIGIOUS SERVICES YES TERDAY.

At the evening service at Pl' mouth church yester-day the Rev. H. W. Beecher took as his text the pas-mage of Scripture contain' of in the nineteenth chap-ter of Acts, from the eig' ath to the twentieth verse, various verses in 'A somewhat general manner, the preacher proces' sed to enforce the truth that when a person processary that some proof should be given that a change of mind had set in, evel as in the text the men who had sued, chicous arts had shown the sincerity of their conversion by burning their books. Different men should be expected to show their penitence by diverse actions. In support of this assertion Mr. Beecher illustrated his meaning by supposing the conversion of a liquor dealer and a distiller, and said that in the case of these men he should expect them to testify to the genuineness of their conversion by destroying the goods in which they had dealt. If, in effect, said the reverend gentleman further, a New York judge—and by that he wished to be understood to mean a New York city judge, and an elective judge too, not a federal one—were to come to him and say that he felt at last that it was time for him to turn from his evil way and to seek religion, he should not let him slip through easily without special examination. He should say to him, where is the bribe of \$10,000 you took last week; what have you done with it? What about the unjust decision you recently made? What about the unjust decision you recently made? What about the wicked, rowdy, drinking men who are your friends? How is it that you have made wicked aman, if such a judge should say that he was the chief of sinners, admit that he had taken bribes directly and indirectly, admit that he had taken bribes directly and indirectly, admit that he had been in collusion with bad men and had kept the choicest criminals about him; if he should admit that he had been in collusion with bad men and had kept the choicest criminals about him; if he should admit that he had been in collusion with bad men and had kept the choicest criminals about him; if he should admit that he had been in collusion with bad men and had kept the choicest criminals about him; if he should admit that he had soled the purest thing on earth—the judicial ermine—and te

WHY I AM A CHRISTIAN; OR, AN ANSWER TO AMERICAN POSITIVISM.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Scott at the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church.

There was a very respectable and deeply attentive congregation last evening at the Forty-second street Presbyterian church, near Eighth avenue, to hear a discourse by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Scott, upon the subject, "Why I am a Christian; or, An Answer to merican Positivism."

Bermon the text, I. Peter, Ill., 15—"But sanctify the Lord God in your hearts and be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear." His attention, he stated, as introductory to his discourse, had been called to a confession of faith occupying ten close columns in a daily newspaper of a sect calling itself American Positivists. In proceeding to show by the fatsity of this sect claiming to be the advance religious sect of the Nineteenth century, he would observe, first, that while they denounce the dogmas, catechisms and creeds of Evangelical Churchest they go on to announce dogmas of their own. In the second place, this sect was no new religious body of Christians, as it claimed to be. The same faith could be traced back to six hundred years before the Christian era, through the infidenty of the dark and middle ages, though the atheism in the time of Voltaire so prevalent in France, through the free-thinking philosophy now becoming so widespread in this country. He next took up the leading articles of faith of the Positivists are, and showed how anti-religious they are and how utterly opposed to the teachings of the Bible. These Positivists make science the basis of fairly of the Positivists are, and showed how anti-religious they are and how utterly opposed to the reachings of their creed; they would do away with all the present systems of theology and churches, and they would annul marriage and adopt a course of life like that of the saints of sait Lake. While he did not believe that this sect would ever obtain a very strong foothold in this country, he still left it to be their duty to show the reason of the faith that is in them. True Christians, he claumed, could always give this reason, and through the strength of this reason they would not be led away by any such teachers of false doctrines. The proper name that Positivists should have taken would be Apologists, for not being Christians. According to the text it was evident that the ermon the text, I. Peter, ill., 15—"But sanctify the ord God in your hearts and be ready always to give evening prayer and faith in Christ, lived devotees to the faith of Positivists. Let death enter that abode and the religion of science would not be found the religion to die by. Here was the strongest answer against Positivism—the strongest reason that need be given for being a Christian. Next in order he entered into an elaborate defence of the divine inspiration of the sacred Scriptures. He cited references by the oldest writers to the existence of the books contained in the Old Testament, and showed how in profane history was established the existence of the leading characters of this portion of the libic. More positive evidence he adduced with reference to the New Testament, in this connection he also gave an able exposition of the miracles set forth in the Scriptures. Lastly he referred to human reasons which could be brought forth as answers to the question "Why am I a Christian?" to the abundant evidences of Christianity not only deeply scated in the soul's consciousness and intellect, but everywhere manifest in all the beautiful harmonles of God's creation. Parsonal consciousness of the immertality of the soul was a reason that could always be given. The Gospel tells the human soul whence it came, what it was and wacnee it was bound. No other reagon did this. It satisfied the soul, it gave satisfaction in the last hour, it leaped over the barriers of the grave into a giorious and blessed immortality.

REVELATION AND SCIENCE.

Lecture by Dr. J. F. Boynton-Illustration of Events from the Old and New Testa-

The large hall of Cooper Institute was well filled last night by an attentive audience to listen to a "lecture" of Dr. Boynton on "Revelation and Science." Properly speaking it was not a lecture, but a sermon illustrated by a series of panoramic paintings, magnified through a stereopticon and thrown upon a large sheet of canvas illuminated by a Drummond, or calcium, light. As the text wa entirely Biblical, the Doctor confining himself to history, with occasional references by way of example to other matters, he may claim the distinction of having introduced a new form of religious worship, in which Scriptural events are pictorially represented, thus rendering it not only more varied and entertaining, but also aiding the mind and heart of the picusly but also aiding the mind and heart of the prousty disposed through the sense of vision. Some of these filustrations are indeed perfect masterpieces of art, considering that they are painted on glass, a few square menes in size, and so magnified as to cover a canvas more than a thousand times larger. Among these must be reckoned a splendid copy of Rafaei's "Madonna and Child," "A Praying Youth" and several landscapes in Arabia Petrea, Mount Hebron, Egyptian ruins of temples and cities. But a little more care in the selection of some of the pictures might not have been amiss, however, as their application to Biblical events appears forced and anachronistic, as, for instance, the one claimed by the lecturer to represent the flight of the Holy Family and others, with their infants, from Bethlehem to escape the bloody execution of the cruel educt of Herod, Here could be seen the town of Bethlehem in the distance, with Mohammedan mosques and minarcts, and not Jews feeing, but a carayan of Arabs and Bedouins, with fiint-lock muskets in their bands and pistols in their belts—a scene the correctness of which for the time of Herod may well be questioned, to say the least.

pistols in their belts—a scene the correctness of which for the time of Herod may well be questioned, to say the least.

The lecture was not a connected logical discourse, but adapted itself to the series of illustrations presented, with occasional references to science. The Doctor began with Moses, whom he described as learned in all the wisdom of Egypt, a man mighty in words and in deeds, and, as regards his learning, an extraordinary man, whose words were clothed with power. He was a descendant of the loins of Abraham, and according to sacred history he was, as an infant, secreted in a basket in the bullrushes, found by one of the princesses, given in charge of a Hebrew nurse and educated at the Egyptian Court in all the sciences then known. The lecturer proceeded to explain the state of science then prevaling in Egypt; that carvings in porphyrite and grantle, relies and hieroglyphical inscriptions carry us back archaeologically to a peried 3,733 years before the Christian ers. He extelled the sublimity with which the mighty works of that generation still gaze down on man; how, instead of building, they hewed temples out of mountains; how they were conversant with geology and mineralogy, knowing the qualities of each kind of rock and its adaptability to their purposes; how they worshipped the All-powerful Being of the universe in the ngure of the sun as the embern of creative power. He then spoke of the strata of the earth's

crust, naming them—huronian, siburian, Devonian, carbonilerous, Peruvian, triassic, colitic or jurassic, cretaceous, teritary and postsertiary or recent—as the works of God, the whole topped off by the word of God, the Bible. Beenes from Syria and Assyria were then presented of massive statuary and ruins of cities (Memphis and Thobes), and of temples of Egypt; of an amphitheaire in Arabia Petrea hewn of solid mountains; of the carved entrance to a temple in the interior of a mountain called by the lecturer "Corn Exchange" and many other itsustrations of smillar scenery. The story of the tight of Moses into the land of Midian, how for his kindness to the daughters of Jethro he was "invited to tea," married Zipporah, and how his thorough knowledge of the mountains and the law of water courses enabled him to take care of the flocks of his father-in-law, was interestingly and at times amusingly told. The burning bush and the vision of Moses were pictorially represented, whereupon followed a digression on etymology, with representations of the Hebrew, the Cuncilorm and the modern Roman or English alphabet. Astronomy was next introduced and that by astronomical calculations thelage of the pyramidis can be fixed, and how this is done by calculating the positions of the North Star through certain openings in the pyramids was explained. The exodus of the Jews from Egypt was marrated, and that on reaching the shores of the Red Sea Moses instituted a democratic republican form of government, the first in the world. A short reference to the river Jordan brought out a song by a lady, accompanied on the piano, and the chorus was sung by the whole assembly:—

Shall we gather at the river.

Where bright angel feet have trod, while its crystal tide forever.

The heatiful, beautiful breautiful price, Gather with the saints at the river. The field and the leavens, the Magi from the East were all illustrated in succession and with a digression into astronomy, giving a description of the planetary state of the heavens, the Magi fro

DUR NATIONAL PERILS ANDESAFETY.

Discourse by Rev. J. C. K. Milligan. The above was the subject of the Rev. J. C. K. Milligan's discourse last night in the Twenty-eighth Hosea, thirteenth chapter and ninth verse—"O Israel, thou hast destroyed thyself, but in me is thine help"—the reverend gentleman explained the object he hadin view in commenting from the pulpit on current political questions. Corruption prevailed everywhere in the republic, morality was at a dis-count and the fountain of justice was filled with impurities. The country was ruled by men of no integrity or principle, and honest men were becom-ing alarmed at the fearful condition of affairs, bad government by unchristian men had produced. An unhealthy tone prevailed in the community and the Bible was disregarded by those who should be its defenders. It was therefore the duty of Christian the Bible was disregarded by those who should be its defenders. It was therefore the duty of Christian pastors to raise their voices in behalf of morality and justice. Only the other day the school trustees of a section of Ohio inhabited by New Englanders voted to exclude the Bible from the schools, which proves, if any proof were needed, the deep hostility of the Papists to the Sacred Scriptures. And not only in Ohio, but all over the country the religious education of children was totally neglected. The fearful demoralization which prevails in this city is due in a great measure to waiter girls in saloons, gamoling houses and licentiousness. The Roman republic fell through the very same causes that now threaten the destruction of this country. Theatres and other places of the people and destroying morality. The Christian, honest, steadfast spirit which made this country has disappeared, and in its place are licentiousness, drunkenness and dishonesty. Marriage is neglected. In the olden time "the sons of men looked on the daughters of women and saw that they were fair," and hence came sin and all the evis which trouble the community from neglect of the laws of nature and of God. The ease with which divorces can be obtained accounts for bad marriages. It is a singular fact that the New York Times, which pretends to represent the respectable people of the city, publishes an advertisement of a house of sin in Fifth avenue. Licentiousness is encouraged by public teachers and consequently flourishes and rages in the land.

Turning to the consideration of national politics Mr. Milingan said that the political world was so corrupt that bad men only could obtain positions of trust and honor. Judges were bought and sold; from the Executive of the nation to the lowest in the office all was frand and corruption. Officers of the government were like so many will o' the wisps controlled by secret cabais and unbiashing bribery. The body politic had become so very corrupt that there seemed to be some justification for Lynch

except in the Department of Education, and that these were nearly all liquor dealers. We have a government of common scoundreis, most of whom write their names with a cross. We are standing like houses in San Francisco shaken by earthquakes, and are ready to fall. The foundation on which we built proves to have been sand. Christian complicity in the corruption of the nour is a scandal and reproach. A few good men banded together to fight the battle of the good against evil would soon alter the complexion of the city government. There is some activity in the churches now, but it is not for Christ. Not zeal for God, but ambition, greed and party spirit animate most of the ministers in New York churches, and all were working for personal ends. Free mission churches are established apparently to show the poor what a fine thing it is to be rich. Wealthy people would not allow their children to sit in pews with those of the poor, and the unentistian spirit which actuates most congregations is shown by the fact that beging galleres and seats for poor people are in nearly every cliurch, just as if there was a respectable man's heaven and an humbler place for the less fortunate in worldly wealth.

Anticipating criticism Mr. Milligan said that as "righteousness exalich a nation" it should be the outsiness of every teacher of the Word to do his best to procure good government for the people, and that, therefore, the interference of clergymen in politics was just and proper. He urgad the formation of a great national political party to rule the country on Christian principles; then the wicked would be cast down and the Santa would govern. The demoralization was as great in Corregress not long since sat on the Saboath day to consider the tarif question.

Providence placed us to a dilemma in the last election; we had to vote for a very dangerous man, at the head of the republican party. Seymon, though a dangerous person, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in good standing, but Grant does not fear God. It is workn ernment of common scoundrels, most of whom write

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Anderdon-Pargatory

and Indulgences.

At the venerable church of St. Peter, in Barola; street, there was congregated last evening a large assemblage, called thither despite the unpropitious state of the weather by a trinity of powerful causes— to assist at the vesper service of the church and the solemn benediction, to listen to a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Anderdon and to contribute to the relief of the poor people of the parish. The reverend grater try his reputation as being a clear, concise, logical and therefore most forcible expounder of the great Christian truths, and the fact that he had selected as subjects for his discourse "Purgatory and Indulgences," two of the peculiar doctrines of the Catholic Church which are by no means understood, so slightly appreciated and so slightingly spoken of by those beyond the pale of the Catholic Church—the inducement to be present was no doubt largely augmented. The regular evening service, consisting of the chanting of the appropriate hymns consisting of the chanting at the appropriate and pasime, having been gone through with the and pasims, having been gone through with, the reverend orator entered the pulpit and commenced his discourse by quoting the words of Job;—"Have mercy upon me; have mercy upon me, at least you who are my friends, because the hand of the Lord hath touched me." "These," he said, "are the words of one who cries out in distress to those who are his friends, knowing that they are able to help him, and are the words which are appropriated by our holy mother the Church to the souls in purgatory and are used in the solemn office in which she teaches the Church militant to pray for the Church surfering. The souls in purgatory are friends of the souls in the grace of Goden earth, and, conversely, the souls of the Church militant which are in a state of grace, are friends of the souls in purgatory." The reversed gentleman said he would confide himsen to prove these lacts

'un the farst place, what is manthy purgatory the Council of Trent has left us several plain propositions or articles which may be said to be assembled in the crosed. We are all the propositions or articles which may be said to be assembled in the crosed. We are all the assembled in the crosed. We are all the assembled in the crosed. We are all the assembled in the crosed which the council the property of the faithful. We believe, therefore, in the existence of a middle state, a place wherein souls are detained until the process of purfication is completed, all vestiges of sin are erased and the soul made it to high of the part of the process of purgatory may be classed with the doctrines of the unity of God, the immortality of the soul and certain other doctrines on which revelation has commented the purgatory of the process of the purgatory, those professors of religions which declaim against the Catholic Charch. by their assertions and in their arguments show a very insufficient fall of the purgatory, those professors of religions which declaim against the Catholic Charch. by their assertions and in their arguments show a very insufficient fall of the purgatory, those professors of religions which declaim against the catholic charch. by their assertions and in their arguments show a very insufficient fall of the purgatory speak of sin they make no distinction between mortal and venila sins, and as any sin deal of the processor of the purgatory speak of sin they make no distinction between mortal and venila sins, and as any sin deal correction, make a very great destinction between mortal and venila sins, and as any sin deal correction, and a sins, and as any sin deal correction the contract of the purgatory. The souls in purgatory and proper and pro

The new Methodist Episcopal church in Perry street, near Greenwich, which has been erected by the New York City Methodist Episcopal Sunday cated to the service of God yesterday. The church, which is a plain but convenient and commodious one,

is intended for the use of the Bank street church congregation. The cost of the site and the building is \$39,000, of which sum all but about \$19,000 has already been subscribed.

At the morning service Bishop Janes preached the sermon, selecting as his text the eighteenth verse of the fourth chapter of Galatians, "But it is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing," The Bishop's sermon was very appropriate to the occasion and was attentively listened to by a congregation which filled the church in every part. At the close of the discourse Messrs, W. W. Cornell, W. K. Peyton and James H. Puthau, three of the trustees, presented the church to the Bishop for dedication. After formally fectiving it Dr. James proceeded to the dedication, using for that purpose the form prescribed by the Methodist Episcopal Church. A collection was taken up at the close of the service which amounted to \$6,500. One of the trustees amounced that it was hoped \$10,000 would be raised during the day, as they were angious to have the clurch free of all debt.

In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. C. D. Foss, of Trinty Methodist Episcopal church; and in the evening the discourse was delivered by Dr. W. H. Ferris, the pressing elder of the New York district. In the opening portions of the various services some selected and appropriate hymns were very excellently sungly the choir.

The charch in Perry street is the third which has been creeted by the New York city Sanday School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the past two years.

NEW JERSET INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City. Bugut. Any .- Yesterday afternoon Charles Mogland,

aged forty years. Was accested on a charge of having burglariously entered the store of Mr. Patchil, corner of Grove and North Fourth streets, and abstracting money from a box therein. He was committed to prison to await trial.

Hudson City.

Hudson City.

A Man Killed on the Brie Raileoad. - About five o'clock yesterday morning a passenger on one of the trains bound for Jersey City fell through the bridge over the Morris and Essex Railroad, bridge over the Moris and Essex Railroad, and was mangied so fearfully that he died shortly afterwards. He had stepped from the train, in company with other passengers, to look after some cattle, which he was conveying to New York, and the durkness of the morning rendering his footing uncertain, he fell between two of the beams with which the bridge is constructed, and which afford no safely to those crossing on foot. He was fifty years of age and resided in a remote part of New York State, where he leaves a wife and four children in indigent circumstances. An inquest will be held by Coroner Warren to-day.

Hoboken.

Hoboken. DARING ROBBERY.—An unknown burglar yester-day entered the house of John Ellis, at No. 17 Hudson street, and stole several silver spoons and other articles valued at \$100. He made his escape unnoticed, and has not been arrested.

Paterson.

CURLING.—The Paterson Curling Club play the Thistic Club of New York on Christmas. A match with the Jersey City Club will also come off soon.

Passaic County Courts.—An interesting case between Richard Van Houten and the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures terminated on Saturday afternoon. By raising the dam above the Saturday afternoon. By raising the dam above the city Van Honten's lands were overflowed, and he sued the society for trespass. The suit insted several days and created much excitement as a test case. A verdet of \$3,150 in favor of the plaintiff was rendered. The criminal calendar will be taken up today. The Grand Jury have already brought in forty-four bills of indictment and have not yet dinished their business.

Newark. COMMITTED.-Yesterday morning John W. Pecy, who stands charged with complicity in the recent robbery of Mr. Charles Ripley's residence, was committed by Justice Mills to await trial with Wilson, Warren and Smith. Peck is said to be the person who, in company with a dishonest domestic, carried off from the same house, some months ago, \$150 worth of sliver plate.

The Storm.—Like its neighboring cities, Newark

was an exceedingly dangerous place for foot pas-sengers all day yesterday. The disagreeably slippery condition of the sidewalks was a source of serious abboyance to all those who daringis at-

THE LAFON CASE .- In the matter of accepting bail for the liberation of Thomas Lafon, the young man now confined in the county jail, awaiting trial on a charge of murder in the second degree, Judge Depue has not yet rendered any decision. During the lilness of the Judge the limit of the application expired and the motion has not yet been renewed as required in such cases.

ALLEGED BUTTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Yesterday, a poor Irish woman named Catharine Ford appeared before Justice Mills and made complaint against her husband, to the effect that in a fit of frenzy partially induced by liquor, he had struck her a violent blow on the head with a hammer, in flicting a deep wound, from which the blood flowed in a stream down her back. She was properly cared for by the Chief of Police and her case looked after by the Magistrate.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW COUNCIL O. H. A. M.—

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW COUNCIL, O. U. A. M.— On Saturday night, at Temperance Hall, there was organized a new council of the Order of United Qraton, No. 28. The principal officers elected at the same time are:—Chairman, James E. Collord; Vice Chairman, Charles W. Collord; Trustees, J. B. Jacobus, C. M. Collord and W. W. Gardner. The proceedings wound up with a pleasant reunion, in which numerous delegates from other councils participated.

YORN RAILROAD.—For some time past there has existed a strong feeling of opposition against the building of the new railroad between this city and building of the new railroad between this city and New York among parties in the Fifth and Twelfth wards, the chief source of grievance being the putting up of bridges in certain streets, which structures the company claim are only intended as temporary affairs. On last Thursday night one of these, in Frederick street—one that had not yet been completed—was cut down and levelled to the ground. There were twelve massive beams, each of which must have cost an axeman several hours' labor to fell. The police are yet in ignorance of the matter.

ACCIDENTS.—An elderly lady named Cummings had a narrow escape from falling under the cars at the Market street depot yesterday forenoon. She owes her life to a six year old son, who dragged her from danger by strength far beyond his years.

from danger by strength far beyond his years.

Alonzo Hudson, a young man, son of Mr. John P cellar of Garthwait's new building on Spruce street, and sustained injuries of a serious character. He struck nead foremest on the frozen ground, and besides being rendered insensible had one of his ribs broken. He only became conscious yesterday, after being three days insensible. This is the same building from the third story of which a young carpenter named Loder Iell, two or three days previous, and narrowly escaped being killed.

The Viceroy of Egypt s organizing a police for ce on a similar footing to those in the European cities. It is calculated that Mount Vesuvius emitted during the recent eruption about 20,000,000 of cubic feet of lava.

The Italian Minister of Finance has discovered a new feature relating to the Church property by which he can raise \$50,00,000 and thereby abolish the compulsory paper currency.

It is reported that the Turkish government has sent Oksza Bey, a Polish insurgent, to Austria, for the purpose of promoting the interests of Turkey among the Deputies of Vienna and Pesth.

The Prussian Minister in Parts has been most succeely congratulated by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting the attitude maintained by the Prussian Cabinet in respect to Roumania.

The celebrated French geologist, the Abbé Lombard, has lately discovered in the valley which separates Yvetot from Auzebose, France, a point where two sources of water cross each other at about thirty five yards beneath the surface, and on boring have been found capable of furnishing nearly 200,000 gailons every four and twenty hours.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—A fifty dollar counterfeit bill was passed in Westville yesterday, and the police arrested in Rowe's dining saloon a person identified as the one who passed the bill and a man who was with him. The first gave his name as J. Dennett, the other as J. B. Edgar. Dennett had upon his person \$556 in good bills, a certificate of deposit from a New York trust company of \$1,700 in the name of Edgar Buckingham, a deposit book upon a New York savings bank indicating. a deposit of \$500, \$100 in United States coupons, and several notes for amounts ranging below \$209, besides a gold watch and gold currency. His friend had but twenty dolars in money, a part of that received in change for the counterfeit. Neither had any counterfeits about them. They gave conflicting stories to the police, who deem them slippery customers. Demett said he obtained the money as administrator in settling up his mother's estate. Both are young men and well dressed. They hired a team at Barker & Ranson's, to go, as they said, to Westville, Centreville and West Haven, but returned it after passing the bill in Westville. It was passed upon the Riggs Brothers, in phyment for a couple of cuars. Both were locked up for a hearing this morning.—New Haven Patlachum, Det. 19.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanae for New York .-- This Day.

Sun sets...... 4 35; High water.morn 1 67

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 20, 1868.

Herald Packages. Gaptains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the Herakino our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fiest. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1855.—
Recolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

**Recolved The office of the Horald steam yields JAMES and JEAN SECTION WINDOWS IN WINDOWS AND THE ARROWS AND THE ARRO

ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTID BY THE HERALD SPEAM YACHES.

Steamship Palmyra (Bo., Watson, Liverpool, via Boston 19th Inst, with make, to E Cumrel.

Steamship Palmyra (Bo., Watson, Liverpool, via Boston 19th Inst, with make, to E Cumrel.

Steamship Rozana Gr., Charter, Palermo Nov 21, and Gircaliar Sath, with rule, to Granberfain, Phoips & Co. Had strong NE son NW wind and Cambarfain, Phoips & Co. Had strong NE son NW wind and Cambarfain, Phoips & Co. Had strong NE son NW wind and the Cambar March of days.

Steamship New 150 NW, with make and passengers, to Liverpool (19th, 190 A.M., 25 miles SW of Caryafort Light, ports and 19th Haddam, 18th March 19th, Palmy, New Orleans and SW Pass, Dec 15, with make and passengers, to Samuel Stevens. Experienced bread winds and hoavy weather in the Gulf of Mexon. Dec 15, with make and passengers, to Samuel Stevens. Experienced bread winds and hoavy weather in the Gulf of Mexon. Dec 15, with make and passengers, to Samuel Stevens. Experienced bread winds and hoavy weather in the Gulf of Mexon. Dec 15, with make and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Annishnet, Keily, New Bedford, with make and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Annishnet, Keily, New Bedford, with make and passengers, to Perignon & Wood.

Bark Montazuma, Hammond, Barbades, 20 days, with molasses, to Triendle Maintra & Co. Had on 12 days north of Hatteras with strong NE and NW winds; 1st Inst, lat 30, lon 62 20, spoke schr G Silton, bound S.

Bark Irran (Br.), Cumming, Sagaa. M days, with sugar and molasses, to Griendle Maintra & Co. Had a succession of pales the entire passage; spill sails and shifted cargo; 18th lost, off Sarnegat, tooks pilot from pilot boat Fannie, No 17; same day, a strong gale from NW, and was blown of shore, Saled in company will such King End, Wyman, for St Marys, Ga.

Bark S Morton (Er), Gardner, Grand Turk, Tl, 21 days, with anger, molasses, sc. to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Had heavy gales the entire passage; spill sails, do.

Brig Tenne Cole, Bangor, 19 days, with number

to Holyoke & Murray.
Sohr Camec, Hendricks, Bangor via New Haven, whe discharged.
Sehr Marton, Barber, Portland for Philadelphia.
Sehr Ware Crest, Phillips, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Hard Honghwoul, Frince, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Hard Honghwoul, Frince, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Jas Allderdice, Willis, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Jas Edwards, Allen, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Jas Edwards, Allen, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Jaw Everman, Hubbard, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Jaw Everman, Hubbard, Boston for Philadelphia.
Sehr Jas Swaison, Houck, Providence.
Sehr Jass Waison, Houck, Providence.
Sehr Hand A Grozier, Newcomb, Providence for Virgins.
Sehr Mann, Frewei, Providence for Philadelphia.
Sehr A M Aldridge, Parker, Providence for Filadelphia.
Sehr A Madridge, Parker, Providence for Filadelphia.
Sehr Send, Goodspeed, Providence for Filadelphia.
Sehr Sarah H Thomas, Arnold, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Marsh H Thomas, Arnold, Providence for Elizabethport.

Rehr M A Predmore, Hart, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr O Solomon, Hart, Bristol.

Schr L A Vanbrunt, Mills, Norwich.

Schr Harriet Thomas, Newman, New London.

Schr Bobert Marsh, Masterson, New London.

Schr Bobert Marsh, Masterson, New London.

Schr Harry Molan, Fiynn, New Haven.

Schr Mary Nolan, Fiynn, New Haven.

Schr Mary Nolan, Fiynn, New Haven.

Schr Madde P Avery, Ryan, New Haven.

Schr Aladdin, Ryan, Bridgeport for Philadeiphia.

Phiothoat Fannie, Woolsey, from a cruise. 18h inst, 45
miles SE by S of Sandy Hook, fell in with brig Alexander, of
Sydney, CB, abort of provisions, water and fuel, and with all

salis blown away; wind WNW, and blowing a gale, could not
render any assistance; laid by her all the afternoos, but at
right lost sight of her; 19th, weather moderared, wind N,

steered different courses in search of her; 1 PM, fell in with
her again, and sopplied her with provisions, water-and fuel;

2:30 PM, 55 miles SSE of Sandy Hook, took the brig in tow at midnight was run into by an unknown three-masted solar, and was compelled to let so of the brig to repair demages, having had quarter stove, maintail torn, topmast carried away and skylight stove; 30th, 1:30 AM, again took the brig is tow, and successed in setting her to this port. BELOW.

Bark Glenalandale, 13 days from Cow Bay (by pilot boat J

BARK FORTEXA.—This unfortunate vessel is still hard and fast ashore off Fort Point, and it is thought will prove a total wreck. Yesterday saveral attempts were made to ranch her and bring off her emigrants, but all to no purpose. Lake in the evening Capi Davidson, one of the bar pilots, occasion the evening Capi Davidson, one of the bar pilots, occasion here in the same of the bar pilots, occasion here in the same of the bar pilots of the evening the same of the bar pilots, occasion here in the same of the bar pilots of the same of the bar pilots of the same of th

ing Civilian, Dec M.

BARK ASTERIAS—Pass a FOutre, Dec 15—Towboats got the bark Asterias off shore at Northeast Pass, and will take her around to Southwest Pass. Wind blowing half a gale.

SOMR MARY E BANKS, reported wrecked at Atwood's Key, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of guano, was an A2 vessel of 112 tons, built at Barrington, NS, in 1895, owned in Norfolk and insured (where not known); cargo insured in Baltimore.

SCHEFRANCIS HATCH, Gregory, from Rockland, at Richmond, Va, 17th ist, had heavy weather the entire passage, having loat deck load of 50 barrels of herrings, split foresall, carried away bobstay, and sustained other triting damage. No damage to cargo in hold.

THE CAYOUR, Jensen, which sailed from Liverpool 27th ult for Baltimore, put back to Liverpool 5th inst leaky, and would discharge cargo.

STEAMSHIP AUSTRALIAN (Br) cleared at Mobile 15th ins or Liverpool with 5720 bales cotton, valued at \$654,199 98. Harre with 1988 bales cotton.

VALUALIE. CARGO OF COTTON FOR LIVERPOOL.—Messrs
Edmonds, Gardner & Co yesterday cleared the American ship
Othello, \$88 tons. Capt Tinkham, for Liverpool with a cape
consisting of 2,778 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,330,233
pounds, valued at \$252.861. Average weight \$30 pounds per
bale.—Savannah Republican, Dec 17.

Foreign Ports.

DEWARARA, Nov 36.—In nort bries J Leichton, Leichton,

Foreign Ports.

DEMARARA, Nov 26—In port brigs J Leighton, Leighton, rom NYork, arrived same day; Suwannee, Simpson, from o, arrived 24th; schrs Ellen Perkins, Perkins, from Parnatha, for Nyork, leg; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, from New ork, arrived 24th.

EAST HARLOR, TI, Nov 30—In port brig J W Shaw, Laird, or Hoston Dec 3. GRAND TURK, TI, Nov 28—In port brig Mand, O'Brien, for Nyork.

HALLYAX, Dec 18—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Tibbetts, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded).

In port 18th, bark Runeberg, Molier, from Port Talbot for NYork, refitting and loading.

Liverpool., Dec 8—Put back, Cavour, Jensen, for Baltimore (see Disasters).

MONTEVIDEO, Oct 26—Arrived, bark Adeline C Adams, Leavitt, Philadelphia; 27th, brig Fidelia, Bangor, Me; 22th, bark Jas B Bradley, Bradley, do.

Sailed 18th (before reported in port 23th), brig Maurics, Carlson (from Bangor), Buenos Ayres to load for Antwerp; 19th, steamer Kalorama, Palmer (from Nyork via Janeiro), San Francisco; 28th, shin Granite State, Gardner, Callaco, Palla, Nov 28—In port brig Queen of Beauty (Br., for New York, to sail in a few days; schrs Louisa, C R Knight, and Granmer, Gor do do.

PANOR, PR, Nov 28-In port brig Echo, Terhune, from altimore, just arrived.

Soa, — Salled, steamer Bibb, Key West; bark Edwin, Boston, HOLMES HOLE, Dec 18, PM—Arrived, brigs Nathanied Stevens, Saunders, Nowburg for Portamsuth; Whitaker, Look, Hoboken for Boston; schra Decorra, Clark, Philadelphia for do; Franconia, Treworgy, NYork for do; Litzie Maul, Beulah, do for Salem. 19th, AM—Arrived, bark Scotland, Marshall, New Orleans for Hoston; brig Peri, Cole, Bonaire for do; schra Ruth N Atwood, Cole, Tangier for do; Teaser, Henley, Richmond for Portland; E G Willard, Parsons, Philadelphia for do. NEW ORLEANS, Dec 15—Arrived, ships Kelvin, McPee, St Thomas; Jane Rich, Brown, Mobile; bark Martha A McChilland, Salement, Salement

PORTLAND, Dec 18.-Arrived, schrs Empress, Kennedy, and May Quncei, Gult, NYork.
Cleared.-Bark Tremont (new, of Botton, 483 tons, Carlisle, Gaireston: brig J Policido (Br., Firmmer, Matazzas, Sailed.-Bark Atlantic; brigs Prontier, Elsinore; schrs Sterling, Gerite Lewis, Dezalo, Geeni Star.
RICHMOND, Dec 18.-Arrived, steamship Albemarie, Gouch, NYork; schr Memento, Todd, Albany.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 20.-Arrived, bark Powhattan, Patten, Hong Kong.

ten, Hong Kong. SAVANNAH, Dec 16-Cleared, ship Othello, Tinkham, Liverpool.
Sailed-Ship Screamer, Young, Liverpool; schr Carrie
Heyer, Foland, NYork.

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